



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, November 3, 1841.

Terms, \$1.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

Thursday the ninth day of December next, has been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving in New-York.

Suicide.

On Saturday morning last, Hiram Bertron, son of Leonard Bertron of Smithfield township, in this county, was found suspended on a beam in his father's barn. He had taken a bridle, one end of which he attached to the beam and fastened the other round his neck. The deceased was only fifteen years of age. No cause can be assigned for this rash act.

TEXAS.—The election for President of Texas resulted in the choice of Samuel Houston, by a majority of 3,000, over Mr. Burnett, his political opponent.

Burleson has been elected Vice President by a majority of over 2,000.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

FRIEND GREELEY.—Our Legislature met yesterday afternoon, and organized by the appointment of JOHN CASSIDY of Bergen, Vice President of Council, and

ROBERT E. HONOR, of Princeton, Secretary. In the House of Assembly JOHN EMLEY, of Burlington, Speaker, Samuel Prior, of Salem, Clerk, and D. Britton, Sergeant-at-Arms—all good Whigs—by a majority of 11. The vote stood Whig 34, Loc 23; one Whig absent.

In Council (State Senate) the parties are a tie 9 to 9, with a Whig Governor who has the casting vote on all questions except the final passage of Bills.

To-day the Governor sent in an excellent Message. Friday next is the usual time for a Joint Meeting for the Election of Governor, State Treasurer and other important officers.

The Locos made a show in Council this evening of trying to prevent a Joint Meeting being held there; the question was not decided but comes up in the morning again.

They struggle hard, but they will have to submit to the "Broad Seal."

All eyes are now turned to your approaching Election with intense interest. Will the Empire State stand by New-Jersey, or must the Jersey Blues stand alone, a monument of Victory amidst the surrounding desolation.

Yours, &c. R.

Crowing.

The N. Y. Standard has divers chicken cocks paraded in his columns all crowing.—Some of them look sorry enough. The Courier of that city hits them off as follows:

The Standard has got out a new brood of chickens, and if we were that paper we would make a new nest and set again. The present incubation is decidedly unsuccessful in point of "feathered grace and symmetry." The poor mass of pinfeathers put forth as a specimen of the editor's family of bantams, looks abundantly less like a game cock than it does like a drowned pullet, or a hen partridge in that interesting portion of maternal anxiety—just after she has returned from chasing the little ones that had runaway with the shells upon their heads. If the Standard man insists upon giving portraits of his friends, and will crow by emblem, let him hoist something in the semblance of a legitimate rooster. The crowing of a superannuated hen always bodes a death in the family.

State of Iowa.

We notice that the papers in Iowa are discussing the question of the formation of a State Government, and of application to the next Congress for admission into the Union. It is said that the population of the Territory will be so much increased by the next spring as to make it exceed 60,000—a number sufficient, in any event, to entitle her to a Representative in Congress.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 48 hours ending the 18th ult. at noon, was 44; of which 25 were of yellow fever. The admissions to the Charity Hospital for the 24 hours ending on the evening of the 18th, were 21, of which 10 were yellow fever; discharges 16, 7 yellow fever; deaths 11, 9 of yellow fever.

United States Bank.

The United States Government has commenced a suit against this institution in the District Court in this city. The action is brought against the Directors of the Bank including the three bodies of Assignees, and the amount claimed is about \$350,000. The sums claimed are for damages on the French Bill of Exchange protested by the Bank, during the administration of General Jackson, and \$89,000 claimed as the balance of bonds due by the Bank for the purchase of the stock owned by the Government in the old bank. The Bank has claims on the Government for fully the amount of the latter sum, and with regard to the protested Bill, the public mind has long since been made up on that subject. The trial is to take place on the first Monday in November.—North American.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS still retains his mental and physical vigor unimpaired. At one period we find him startling the country by his eloquence, or by some eccentric exhibition of his splendid talents. Again he appears in a remote public journal, as the author of some touching production in prose and poetry. Before admiration ceases, he re-appears in another portion of the Union, as a lecturer before some village lyceum. He is an extraordinary man. Simple and unpretending in private life, but a Hercules in his public capacity. His whole career is full of great incident, and interesting historical remembrances. Recurring to these details, we find he has occupied more public stations than any other citizen in this country. He has been sent officially to the Courts of England, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, and also one of the three Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, for negotiating the Treaty of Ghent. In addition to these diplomatic missions, Mr. Adams has also been a member of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States; besides being Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University. His life, of which he has always kept a copious diary, will furnish the world one of the most useful and instructive lessons now on record, when he dies.—North American.

U. S. LOAN.—A correspondent inquires why the Government will not receive sums less than \$5000 in amount? We believe certificates are issued, or, if not, will be, as low as \$500, so that men of small means who wish to make a secure investment at 6 per cent. can do so. The apprehension of an immediate war with England has deterred capitalists from offering, but the acquittal of McLeod having dissipated that apprehension, it is not now doubted that investments thus far held back, will be sought with some avidity.—Madisonian.

Conviction for Murder.

Cornelius U. Hardenburgh, indicted for the murder of Anthony Hasbrouck in Sullivan county last fall, was tried week before last at Monticello, Judge Ruggles presiding. The case was submitted to the Jury on Saturday, and they in twenty minutes returned a verdict of Guilty. The killing was admitted; the plea for the prisoner was Insanity, but very feebly supported. Hardenburgh was ably defended by Herman M. Romeyn, Esq. late of Ulster county, now of this City, John W. Brown of Newburgh, and Wm. B. Wright of Monticello; and the prosecution was conducted by Attorney General Willis Hall and District Attorney A. C. Niven. The conduct of this case by the Attorney General elicited the highest praise from all who were in attendance.—Tribune.

Wonderful Preservation.—As Amelia Jones, a colored woman, was walking over the roof of the high marble building No. 12, Wall st., this morning, the roof being wet her foot slipped and she fell from the eaves to the flagging in the back yard—an unbroken fall of six stories. At 12 o'clock she was alive, easy, had her senses perfectly, and complained of little pain. She is a rather heavy woman, about fifty years of age, and was brought up in the family of the late Dr. Fisher. Those who saw her after her fall say she was apparently quite dead when found, and did not utter a groan for some ten or fifteen minutes. From the physician's report it seems that a dislocation of her shoulder is the only external injury. That a human being could fall from such a dizzy height and not be instantly killed is passing strange indeed.

Spectator.

From the New York Tribune.

Important from China.

Eleven days later from Canton.—Hostilities recommenced by the Chinese.—Canton bombarded and nearly destroyed by the British.—Probably taken.

The ship Narragansett, Capt. J. B. Crocker, arrived at this port on Saturday, with eleven days' later advices from Canton, having sailed from Macao on the 1st of June. She brings intelligence of the abandonment of Canton by the Europeans, the recommencement of hostilities by the Chinese, and the consequent bombardment of Canton, destruction of five rafts, war-boats, &c. of the Chinese with great slaughter, the forcible occupation of the heights North of Canton by the English, enclosing the Chinese troops in that city, into which the British batteries were pouring shot and shells with murderous effect. It is obvious that Canton must have soon fallen before the power of its assailants.

Emblems of Mourning.

When death enters a dwelling in this city and strikes down its victim, the windows are bowed, and eaves are suspended at the door handle. This custom is both impressive, appropriate and beautiful. It is, as it were, a voice from the dead, addressing the living. Yet it is peculiar to Philadelphia. Even the way-faring man may learn a lesson of wisdom from this simple emblem of grief, as he passes onward, whether obeying the promptings of business or pleasure. It tells the world that sorrow has entered that mansion, and there the voice of the giddy and the indifferent are no longer welcome. No one intrudes upon the sacredness of sorrow, but those who can sympathize with the bereaved and afflicted. No one enters the house of mourning, when conscious of sadness within, unless on an errand of mercy, or to mingle tears with those whose hearts are bursting with an excess of grief. The mourning badge, as it greets the eye unexpectedly in the avenues of this great city, is both impressive and salutary. It is a silent, but instructive admonition from the dead to the living. It speaks in powerful and eloquent language to the heedless, to be ready when summoned to another and a better world.—North American.

From the New York Tribune.

Still Later from China.

BY THE NARRAGANSETT.

The Narragansett, after leaving Macao, on the 1st of June, stopped at Angier Roads, Java, until the 24th of July. While there, Canton papers of the 12th and 19th arrived, giving further intelligence, of which the following is a condensed statement, from last evening's American. It is remarkable that it did not appear earlier, but the consignees appear to have kept it to themselves. It was furnished to the American and Brooklyn Daily News, by Mr. Low, of Brooklyn, who came passenger in the Narragansett.

The American says: Previous to the Narragansett leaving Whampoa, the Chinese had agreed to pay six millions of dollars as a ransom for the City of Canton, one million of which had been delivered on board H. M. S. Hyacinth, on the 27th May.

On the 15th June, just before she left Macao Roads, news was received that fighting had again taken place with some newly arrived troops, and that a few foreigners who had returned to look after some of their property, were again obliged to retire to their boats.

Annexed are a few extracts from the Canton Press, of the 12th and 19th June, kindly loaned to Mr. Low, for a few moments, by the Resident at Angier.

Arrangements made between H. M. Plenipotentiary, and the three Imperial Commissioners:

1st. That all troops, except those of the province, quit the city within 6 days, and proceed 60 miles.

2d. Six millions to be paid as a ransom for the city within one week, commencing 27th May. One million to be paid before sunset of that day. If the whole sum is not paid within 7 days, to be increased to 8 millions; if not paid within 20 days, to be increased to 9 millions.

When the whole sum is paid, then the British forces to proceed outside the Bogue, and all the fortified places on the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed until all the affairs between the two countries are settled.

Losses occasioned by the destruction of the Spanish brig Bilbaino and the Factories to be paid.

"The Quong-chow-foo shall produce full powers to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three Commissioners."

The troops had returned to their ships previous to the 14th inst. after having suffered a great deal from exposure in the marshy ground back of the city. The Chinese even sent coolies to assist in taking their traps to the boats, being glad to help rid themselves of such troublesome visitors. When the troops were being drawn off, one company was found to be missing, but after a short search were described up their knees in a marsh defending themselves against superior numbers at the point of the bayonet, not being able to discharge their muskets on account of the rain which was then falling. They were rescued from their perilous situation by a detachment sent to their assistance with percussion locks.

Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who commanded the Naval forces in the absence of Sir Gordon Bremer, died at Hong-Kong on the 14th June, and was buried at Macao, at his own request, in preference to the former place. It is supposed that his death was occasioned by heat and over fatigue attending the attack upon Canton. Great sickness also prevailed among the troops and seamen at Hong-Kong. Capt. Elliott had been sick a week. Messrs. Morrison and Fearon, Interpreters, had also been very ill. Six million dollars had been paid—five in silver and one in securities.

The forces had left the river, except the Calliope, and Herald, at Whampoa. The Nimrod had sailed with despatches for Bengal. Captain Barlow was to proceed from there to England with despatches for the Admiralty.

"Persons who suffered losses by the destruction of the Factories, are requested to hand in an inventory of the same to H. M. Plenipotentiary."

"Her Majesty's subjects are warned that it is unsafe to proceed to Canton or send ships to Whampoa, and recommended to go to Hong-Kong, and assured that any attempt on the part of the Chinese, to interrupt freedom of trade and intercourse with Hong-Kong, would be answered by a strict blockade of Canton."

"On the 15th of June the Chinese were again preparing great quantities of fire rafts, and large supplies of match, string and money had been sent to Canton from the different provinces."

"A passenger in the Island Queen from Macao 20th June, bound to Bombay with despatches to be forwarded to England, informed the residents at Angier that the sickness was so great at Hong-Kong that it had carried off five principal officers in one day."

LARGE CATTLE.—Every body remembers the pair of very large and very handsome show cattle, raised by Edward Tonkin, of Gloucester Co., N. J., that were exhibited in this city and all over the country in the year 1838, and which when slaughtered proved to be the heaviest ever killed in the United States. They, for beauty of proportion and size, elicited the admiration of every beholder. To those who would feast their eyes on a rarer sight, we here state that Mr. Tonkin now has six, the least of which is larger than the largest of the two which were exhibited in 1838, besides a heifer, but little inferior. Such a collection of cattle was never before seen in this or any other country. Mr. T.'s farm is at Clarksboro', about thirteen miles south of Camden, and is daily visited by strangers from a distance. Estimating the seven according to the price paid for the first pair fattened, they will command not less than ten thousand dollars.—Pub. Ledger.

An Escape from Great Peril.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.

The United States steamer James Adams, Hussey, which arrived on Saturday from Tampa Bay, brought fifty-seven Indians, among whom were the noted chiefs Wild Cat, Coacoochee, Hosiapaki and Nethleck Emahla, besides many sub-chiefs, all under charge of Captain Seawell, U. S. Army. The passengers were Major Capers, paying agent for Indians; Captain Birdsall, U. S. Army; Mortimer Turner, lady, child, and two servants, and Miss Davidson.

The James Adams had encountered remarkably rough weather in her passage, and was for some time in imminent peril, as will appear from the following extract from her log:

"Left Tampa Bay on Tuesday, 12th instant, at one o'clock, with fine weather. On Wednesday night the wind commenced blowing from the north, which soon increased to a gale, causing a very heavy sea and the boat to labor heavily. At two o'clock it was discovered the boat had sprung a leak, having about three feet water in her hold. Both pumps were immediately put to work, which was barely sufficient to keep her free. Half past two o'clock shipped a heavy sea, which carried away the chimney and sprung the forward guard, wrenching up the deck of the guards, which soon appeared to ease her. Repaired damage done the bow by stuffing in blankets. Soon began to gain on the leak; but the gale and sea had increased to such an extent that we had no other resource than keeping her before the wind, which was running directly from the land.

"At daylight on Thursday the wind commenced to haul to the eastward until it reached east, which was very favorable, enabling us to run directly on our course. Gale continued throughout the day. Had signals of distress hoisted, but discovered no vessels. On Friday night the gale had increased to a complete hurricane, with heavy squalls of rain, with tremendous sea, so much so that it was thought impossible for the boat to survive it much longer; and, on the other hand, we were fast drawing to the land, and no other resource than running her on shore. Daylight at last broke, when we found ourselves in about seven fathoms water. At seven o'clock breakers were discovered in every direction ahead, without seeing land, when our situation became alarming in the extreme, and all on board deemed their immediate destruction inevitable; but, thanks to a kind Providence, we ran over the shoal in only ten feet water, and soon discovered the land—were under the lee of it, and let go anchor in eight feet water. Discovered a house on the shore; sent out the boat, and found ourselves under the lee of Britton Island, twenty-five miles from the Balize. Remained there until Saturday, at half past twelve o'clock, when we got under way and ran for the Balize."

Murder of Mr. Adams—Statement of Colt.

Colt states that Adams came to his rooms on the fatal afternoon to dun him for an unsettled account, about which there was some dispute. They both sat down at the table and settled the various items except \$3. About this a dispute arose between them, and high words ensued, during which Adams called him "a liar." Exasperated at this he struck him, and a scuffle thereupon ensued. Adams being the stronger man of the two, threw and fell upon Colt, and clutched him so violently by the throat that he was in danger of choking. Colt was then lying upon his back on the floor, and as his hand was stretched out, it came in contact with something which he at once seized, (but as he avers he knew not what it was) and finding Adams's grip hard upon his throat, he brought his hand round and struck him on the back of the head; this it would seem was hardly sufficient to stun him, and he only rolled rather more on one side; Colt then struck him again, and the blow must have fallen on the side of the head. These wounds, dreadful as the subsequent examination proved them to be, were not sufficient to release the prisoner's throat; but even in the agony of death, Adams still continued to hold firmly on, until Colt seemed to be at his last grasp, and then the dreadful blow was given on the front of the head, which deprived the wretched being of life, and released the other from his grasp. Colt then arose, and found Adams a corpse.

For some time, he says, he remained stupefied with dread and horror; he knew not what to do, and at length determined to make his brother acquainted with the facts; for this purpose he went to his lodgings, but he was not at home. He then went into the Park, and walked there for some time, being unable to make up his mind as to the best course to be pursued, he at one time thought to tell some friend, but knowing that some stains rested upon his character, he refrained, lest they should not believe his story, and so deliver him up to justice. After travelling the Park for many and many a time, he at length returned to his rooms, and took the dreadful means, with which the public are already acquainted, to conceal the awful deed.

We offer no remarks on the above statement, but simply give it as given to us. The story is a very plausible and a very probable one; the wounds on the head of the deceased might well have been given in the manner described.—There are, however, no witnesses of the dreadful tragedy—to God and to himself the secret alone is known.—N. Y. Express.

Ones of the Princeton Bank of New Jersey, altered to tens, are in circulation.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Governor, 1841.

	FORTER.	BANKS.
Adams,	1599	1941
Armstrong,	1822	1096
Alleghany,	4281	5068
Beaver,	1751	2158
Bedford,	2550	2261
Berks,	7495	2925
Bradford,	2705	2143
Bucks,	4412	4066
Butler,	1674	1716
Cambria,	874	810
Centre,	2300	1126
Chester,	4565	4711
Clearfield,	886	419
Clinton,	786	603
Columbia,	2569	1103
Cumberland,	2721	1997
Crawford,	2815	2099
Clarion,	1500	555
Dauphin,	2249	2641
Delaware,	1289	1578
Erie,	1855	2956
Fayette,	2749	1812
Franklin,	2779	2636
Greene,	1763	949
Huntingdon,	2561	3258
Indiana,	1195	1557
Jefferson,	678	447
Juniata,	971	868
Lancaster,	4914	8085
Lebanon,	1542	1840
Lehigh,	2553	2328
Luzeerne,	3426	2191
Lycoming,	2261	1393
M'Kean,	2318	2762
Monroe,	1293	269
Montgomery,	4402	3144
Mifflin,	1321	1124
Northumberland,	2162	1143
Northampton,	3467	2302
Philadelphia City,	4380	5820
Philad. County,	11099	7318
Perry,	1827	870
Pike,	541	74
Potter,	364	154
Susquehanna,	1962	1152
Schuylkill,	2408	1415
Somerset,	792	1853
Tioga,	1598	574
Union,	1568	2132
Venango,	1280	755
Warren,	963	628
Westmoreland,	4080	2135
Wayne,	1167	553
Washington,	3434	3291
York,	3825	2429
	136,335	113,374

Further Particulars of the Horrors on the Arkansas Frontier.

Some Texas marauders lately crossed over the line into Louisiana and took forcible possession of a citizen in the parish of Caddo. After they had carried him into the territory of Texas, it was proposed to bury him alive.—With this intention, a grave was then dug—the unfortunate man being a witness to their movements. He stood helpless, counting each shovel of earth, as the quick termination of his life, surrounded by a gang of desperadoes, ready to crush him beneath the clod, and from whose sentence escape was death. Overpowered with the frightful fate before him, he bounded from his keepers, and rushed into an adjacent thicket; but before his steps had measured many paces over the earth, a heavy volley of musketry brought him to the ground, and there he lay a lifeless corpse, a victim to the insecurity of our border protection.

His body, after being cut up, was hung upon the branches of the neighboring trees, there to meet the gaze of the traveller, and tell him of a power that knows nothing of the bounds of law, or of human authority; but, like the howling beasts of the wilderness, would snap the fragile cords of life if interest once stirred up the fatal ire of their wrath upon him whose voice dare rise against their iniquities. The deceased man, whose name was Boatright, had thus offended them: he had, with others of his fellow citizens, declared himself openly to be opposed to them; and, as might have been expected in a country like ours, where, from the sparseness of frontier population, the avenues to the wrath of banditti are wide open, the unfortunate man had to forfeit his life as a ransom for his alienation to their authority. The citizens of our border country have witnessed these men, under the name of Regulators and Moderators, committing in the territory of Texas some of the most barbarous cruelties of the 19th century.

The country on our border, towards the 33d degree of latitude, is the principal scene of action; and it is but a few years ago that an American, who had shipped from New Orleans to one of their towns a large assortment of groceries and dry goods, was routed out, and his goods forcibly taken off by the gang. Nothing was ever done about it, and the act is now almost forgotten. A while ago, one of the captains of the Regulators, and a man that was with him, were shot in a small village of the name of Logansport. The captain and the person with him had not long been gone from the store where they had been making a purchase, when a discharge of muskets was heard by the storekeeper. He rushed out, and soon discovered the two bodies lying on the ground; there was no one near, and he was left to conjecture the cause of their death. Examining minutely the place around, it was not long before he discovered on the earth, beneath two fallen trees, the impress of five or six men; and it thus appears that these two men had been shot without quarrel or fight, without intimidation, and with the most cool determination. In